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Practitioner's Docket No. 55684(551)

CHAPTER II

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER  
TO THE UNITED STATES ELECTED OFFICE (EO/US)  
(ENTRY INTO U.S. NATIONAL PHASE UNDER CHAPTER II)**

PCT/IP99/04830 6 Sept 1999 8 Sept 1998  
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANAGING MULTIMEDIA FILE****TITLE****MASAHIRO SHIOI, KEIICHI HIBI, TOSHIO NOMURA****APPLICANTS**

**Box PCT**  
**Assistant Commissioner for Patents**  
**Washington D.C. 20231**  
**ATTENTION: EO/US**

**NOTE:** To avoid abandonment of the application, the applicant shall furnish to the USPTO, not later than 20 months from the priority date: (1) a copy of the international application, unless it has been previously communicated by the International Bureau or unless it was originally filed in the USPTO; and (2) the basic national fee (see 37 C.F.R. § 1.492(a)). The 30-month time limit may not be extended. 37 C.F.R. § 1.495.

**WARNING:** Where the items are those which can be submitted to complete the entry of the international application into the national phase are subsequent to 30 months from the priority date the application is still considered to be in the international state and if mailing procedures are utilized to obtain a date the express mail procedure of 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 must be used (since international application papers are not covered by an ordinary certificate of mailing - See 37 C.F.R. § 1.8.

**NOTE:** Documents and fees must be clearly identified as a submission to enter the national state under 35 USC 371 otherwise the submission will be considered as being made under 35 USC 111. 37 C.F.R. § 1.494(f).

**CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10\***(Express Mail label number is **mandatory**.)

(Express Mail certification is optional.)

I hereby certify that this paper, along with any document referred to, is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date March 8, 2001, in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee," mailing Label Number **EL730721527US** addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Holly F. Maloney

(type or print name of person mailing paper)

Holly F. Maloney  
Signature of person mailing paper

**WARNING:** Certificate of mailing (first class) or facsimile transmission procedures of 37 C.F.R. § 1.8 cannot be used to obtain a date of mailing or transmission for this correspondence.

**\*WARNING:** Each paper or fee filed by "Express Mail" must have the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label placed thereon prior to mailing. 37 C.F.R. § 1.10(b).

"Since the filing of correspondence under § 1.10 without the Express Mail mailing label thereon is an oversight that can be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care, requests for waiver of this requirement will not be granted on petition." Notice of Oct. 24, 1996, 60 Fed. Reg. 56,439, at 56,442.

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1. Applicant herewith submits to the United States Elected Office (EO/US) the following items under 35 U.S.C. 371:
- a. ☒ This express request to immediately begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)).
  - b. ☒ The U.S. National Fee (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(1)) and other fees (37 C.F.R. § 1.492) as indicated below:
2. Fees

CLAIMS FEE	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
[ ]*	TOTAL CLAIMS	17 - 20 =	0	x \$ 18.00 =	
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	4 - 3 =	1	x \$ 80.00 =	\$80.00
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable) + \$270.00				\$270.00
BASIC FEE**	[ ]	U.S. PTO WAS INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AUTHORITY Where an International preliminary examination fee as set forth in § 1.482 has been paid on the international application to the U.S. PTO: [ ] and the international preliminary examination report states that the criteria of novelty, inventive step (non-obviousness) and industrial activity, as defined in PCT Article 33(2) to (4) have been satisfied for all the claims presented in the application entering the national stage (37 CFR 1.492(a)(4)) ..... \$100.00 [ ] and the above requirements are not met (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)) ..... \$690.00			\$860.00
	[X]	U.S. PTO WAS NOT INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AUTHORITY Where no international preliminary examination fee as set forth in § 1.482 has been paid to the USPTO, and payment of an international search fee as set forth in § 1.445(a)(2) to the U.S. PTO: [ ] has been paid (37 CFR 1.492(a)(2)) ..... \$710.00 [ ] has not been paid (37 CFR 1.492(a)(3)) ..... \$1000.00 [X] where a search report on the international application has been prepared by the European Patent Office or the Japanese Patent Office (37 CFR 1.492(a)(5)) ..... \$860.00			
	Total of above Calculations				= \$1210.00
SMALL ENTITY	Reduction by ½ for filing by small entity, if applicable. Affidavit must be filed. (note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)				- \$
	Subtotal				\$1210.00
	Total National Fee				\$1210.00
	Fee for recording the enclosed assignment document \$40.00 (37 CFR 1.21(h)). (See Item 13 below). See attached "ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEET".				
TOTAL	Total Fees enclosed				\$1210.00

- i. ☒ A check in the amount of \$1210.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.
- ii. ☐ Please charge Account No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_.  
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

**\*\*WARNING:** "To avoid abandonment of the application the applicant shall furnish to the United States Patent and Trademark Office not later than the expiration of 30 months from the priority date: \* \* \* (2) the basic national fee (see § 1.492(a)). The 30-month time limit may not be extended." 37 C.F.R. § 1.495(b).

**WARNING:** If the translation of the international application and/or the oath or declaration have not been submitted by the applicant within thirty (30) months from the priority date, such requirements may be met within a time period set by the Office. 37 C.F.R. § 1.495(b)(2). The payment of the surcharge set forth in § 1.492(e) is required as a condition for accepting the oath or declaration later than thirty (30) months after the priority date. The payment of the processing fee set forth in § 1.492(f) is required for acceptance of an English translation later than thirty (30) months after the priority date. Failure to comply with these requirements will result in abandonment of the application. The provisions of § 1.136 apply to the period which is set. Notice of Jan. 3, 1993, 1147 O.G. 29 to 40.

3. ☒ A copy of the International application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)):

**NOTE:** Section 1.495 (b) was amended to require that the basic national fee and a copy of the international application must be filed with the Office by 30 months from the priority date to avoid abandonment "The International Bureau normally provides the copy of the international application to the Office in accordance with PCT Article 20. At the same time, the International Bureau notifies applicant of the communication to the Office. In accordance with PCT Rule 47.1, that notice shall be accepted by all designated offices as conclusive evidence that the communication has duly taken place. Thus, if the applicant desires to enter the national stage, the applicant normally need only check to be sure the notice from the International Bureau has been received and then pay the basic national fee by 30 months from the priority date." Notice of Jan. 7, 1993, 1147 O.G. 29 to 40, at 35-36. See item 14c below.

- a. ☒ is transmitted herewith.
- b. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed with the United States Receiving Office.
- c. ☐ has been transmitted
  - i. ☐ by the International Bureau.  
Date of mailing of the application (from form PCT/IB/308): \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. ☐ by applicant on \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

4. ☒ A translation of the International application into the English language (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)):

- a. ☒ is transmitted herewith.
- b. ☐ is not required as the application was filed in English.
- c. ☐ was previously transmitted by applicant on \_\_\_\_\_  
Date
- d. ☐ will follow.

5. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)):

**NOTE:** The Notice of January 7, 1993 points out that 37 C.F.R. § 1.495(a) was amended to clarify the existing and continuing practice that PCT Article 19 amendments must be submitted by 30 months from the priority date and this deadline may not be extended. The Notice further advises that: "The failure to do so will not result in loss of the subject matter of the PCT Article 19 amendments. Applicant may submit that subject matter in a preliminary amendment filed under section 1.121. In many cases, filing an amendment under section 1.121 is preferable since grammatical or idiomatic errors may be corrected." 1147 O.G. 29-40, at 36.

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- a. ☐ are transmitted herewith.
  - b. ☐ have been transmitted
    - i. ☐ by the International Bureau.  
Date of mailing of the amendment (from form PCT/IB/308): \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. ☐ by applicant on \_\_\_\_\_, Date
  - c. ☒ have not been transmitted as
    - i. ☒ applicant chose not to make amendments under PCT Article 19.  
Date of mailing of Search Report (from form PCT/ISA/210): \_\_\_\_\_
    - ii. ☐ the time limit for the submission of amendments has not yet expired.  
The amendments or a statement that amendments have not been made will be transmitted before the expiration of the time limit under PCT Rule 46.1.
6. ☒ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (38 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)):
- a. ☐ is transmitted herewith.
  - b. ☐ is not required as the amendments were made in the English language.
  - c. ☒ has not been transmitted for reasons indicated at point 5(c) above.
7. ☒ A copy of the international examination report (PCT/IPEA/409)
- ☒ is transmitted herewith.
  - ☐ is not required as the application was filed with the United States Receiving Office.
8. ☒ Annex(es) to the international preliminary examination report
- a. ☒ is/are transmitted herewith.
  - b. ☐ is/are not required as the application was filed with the United States Receiving Office.
9. ☒ A translation of the annexes to the international preliminary examination report
- a. ☒ is transmitted herewith.
  - b. ☐ is not required as the annexes are in the English language.
10. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)) complying with 35 U.S.C. 115
- a. ☐ was previously submitted by applicant on \_\_\_\_\_, Date
  - b. ☐ is submitted herewith, and such oath or declaration
    - i. ☐ is attached to the application.
    - ii. ☐ identifies the application and any amendments under PCT Article 19 that were transmitted as stated in points 3(b) or 3(c) and 5(b); and states that they were reviewed by the inventor as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.70.
    - iii. ☒ will follow.

Other document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210) or Declaration under PCT Article 17(2)(a):
- a. ☐ is transmitted herewith.
  - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.  
Date of mailing (from form PCT/IB/308): 3/16/00
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was searched by the United States International Searching Authority.
  - d. ☐ will be transmitted promptly upon request.
  - e. ☐ has been submitted by applicant on \_\_\_\_\_  
Date
12. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 C.F.R. 1.97 and 1.98:
- a. ☒ is transmitted herewith.  
Also transmitted herewith is/are:  
☒ Form PTO-1449 (PTO/SB/08A and 08B).  
☒ Copies of citations listed.
  - b. ☐ will be transmitted within THREE MONTHS of the date of submission of requirements under 35 U.S.C. 371(c).
  - c. ☐ was previously submitted by applicant on \_\_\_\_\_  
Date
13. ☐ An assignment document is transmitted herewith for recording.

A separate ☐ "COVER SHEET FOR ASSIGNMENT (DOCUMENT) ACCOMPANYING NEW PATENT APPLICATION" or ☐ FORM PTO 1595 is also attached.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

14. ☒ Additional documents:
- a. ☐ Copy of request (PCT/RO/101)
  - b. ☒ International Publication No. WO00/14741
    - i. ☒ Specification, claims and drawing
    - ii. ☐ Front page only
  - c. ☒ Preliminary amendment (37 C.F.R. § 1.121)
  - d. ☒ Other

Form PCT/IB/308 \_\_\_\_\_

Form PCT/IB/304 \_\_\_\_\_

Form PCT/IB/301 \_\_\_\_\_ Form PCT/IB/332 \_\_\_\_\_ **12 Sheets of Formal Drawings**

15. ☒ The above checked items are being transmitted
- a. ☒ before 30 months from any claimed priority date.
  - b. ☐ after 30 months.

16. [ ] Certain requirements under 35 U.S.C. 371 were previously submitted by the applicant on \_\_\_\_\_, namely:
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### AUTHORIZATION TO CHARGE ADDITIONAL FEES

**WARNING:** *Accurately count claims, especially multiple dependent claims, to avoid unexpected high charges if extra claims are authorized.*

**NOTE:** *"A written request may be submitted in an application that is an authorization to treat any concurrent or future reply, requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission, as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time. An authorization to charge all required fees, fees under § 1.17, or all required extension of time fees will be treated as a constructive petition for an extension of time in any concurrent or future reply requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission. Submission of the fee set forth in § 1.17(a) will also be treated as a constructive petition for an extension of time in any concurrent reply requiring a petition for an extension of time under this paragraph for its timely submission." 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(3).*

**NOTE:** *"Amounts of twenty-five dollars or less will not be returned unless specifically requested within a reasonable time, nor will the payer be notified of such amounts; amounts over twenty-five dollars may be returned by check or, if requested, by credit to a deposit account." 37 C.F.R. § 1.26(a).*

- [X] The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees that may be required by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No. **04-1105**.

[X] 37 C.F.R. 1.492(a)(1), (2), (3), and (4) (filing fees)

**WARNING:** *Because failure to pay the national fee within 30 months without extension (37 C.F.R. § 1.495(b)(2)) results in abandonment of the application, it would be best to always check the above box.*

[X] 37 C.F.R. 1.492(b), (c) and (d) (presentation of extra claims)

**NOTE:** *Because additional fees for excess or multiple dependent claims not paid on filing or on later presentation must only be paid or these claims cancelled by amendment prior to the expiration of the time period set for response by the PTO in any notice of fee deficiency (37 C.F.R. § 1.492(d)), it might be best not to authorize the PTO to charge additional claim fees, except possible when dealing with amendments after final action.*

[X] 37 C.F.R. 1.17 (application processing fees)

[X] 37 C.F.R. 1.17(a)(1)-(5)(extension fees pursuant to § 1.136(a).

[ ] 37 C.F.R. 1.18 (issue fee at or before mailing of Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.311(b))

**NOTE:** *Where an authorization to charge the issue fee to a deposit account has been filed before the mailing of a Notice of Allowance, the issue fee will be automatically charged to the deposit account at the time of mailing the notice of allowance. 37 C.F.R. § 1.311(b).*

**NOTE:** *37 C.F.R. 1.28(b) requires "Notification of any change in loss of entitlement to small entity status must be filed in the application . . . prior to paying, or at the time of paying . . . issue fee." From the wording of 37 C.F.R. § 1.28(b): (a) notification of change of status must be made even if the fee is paid as "other than a small entity" and (b) no notification is required if the change is to another small entity.*

- [ ] 37 C.F.R. § 1.492(e) and (f) (surcharge fees for filing the declaration and/or filing an English translation of an International Application later than 30 months after the priority date).



SIGNATURE OF PRACTITIONER

Reg. No.: 27026

David G. Conlin

(type or print name of practitioner)

Tel. No.: (617) 523-3400

Dike, Bronstein, Roberts & Cushman  
Intellectual Property Practice Group  
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Customer No.: 21874

Boston, MA 02109

#163526

Attorney Docket No. 55684(551)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

APPLICANT: Masahiro Shioi, et al

U.S.S.N.: Not Yet Assigned

GROUP: Not Yet Assigned

FILED: Filed Herewith

FOR: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANAGING MULTIMEDIA FILE

Box Patent Application  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

.....  
**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service, in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office Addressee" Mailing Label Number EL730721527US addressed to the Commission of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231 on March 8, 2001.

By: Holly F. Malarney  
Holly F. Malarney

.....  
**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Sir:

Please amend the subject application without prejudice as follows, and before calculating the filing fee therefor:

**IN THE CLAIMS**

**Cancel** claims 1 - 15 without prejudice.

**Add** new claims 16 through 34 as follows:

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16. (New) A method of managing a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, multimedia data of said multimedia file being able to be managed in each prescribed management unit, including the steps of:

generating said index information including a source identifier expressing a source having one or more of said management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of said title frame in said source, and a position of a reference frame for decoding said leading frame; and

recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to said multimedia file.

17. (New) The managing method for a multimedia file according to claim 16, wherein said step of generating index information includes a step of generating a plurality of pieces of index information and said recording step includes a step of recording said plurality of pieces of index information and information for specifying the number of said pieces of index information onto a recording medium, attaching said plurality of pieces of index information and said information for specifying the number of said pieces of index information to said multimedia file.

18. (New) The managing method for a multimedia file according to claim 16, further including the steps of:

causing a user to specify one or more of management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame; and

generating second index information in which a bit stream obtained by

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encoding a specified title frame is embedded,

wherein said recording step including a step of recording said index information and said second index information onto a recording medium together with flags indicating kinds of said index information and said second index information, respectively, attaching said index information and said second index information to said multimedia file together with said flags indicating kinds of said index information and said second index information.

19. (New) A managing method for a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, multimedia data of said multimedia file being able to be managed in each prescribed management unit, including the steps of:

causing a user to specify one or more of said management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame;

generating index information in which a bit stream obtained by encoding a specified title frame and encoding information indicating a system for the encoding are embedded; and

recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to said multimedia file.

20. (New) The managing method for a multimedia file according to claim 19, wherein said prescribed management unit is a frame of an image.

21. (New) The managing method for a multimedia file according to claim 19,

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wherein

said step of generating index information includes a step of generating a plurality of pieces of index information and

said recording step includes a step of recording said plurality of pieces of index information and information for specifying the number of said pieces of index information onto a recording medium, attaching said plurality of pieces of index information and said information for specifying the number of said pieces of index information to said multimedia file.

22. (New) A managing apparatus for a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, multimedia data of said multimedia file being able to be managed in each prescribed management unit, including:

an index information generating section generating index information including a source identifier expressing a source having one or more of said management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of said title frame in said source and a position of a reference frame for decoding said leading frame; and

an index information attaching section recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to said multimedia file.

23. (New) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 22, wherein said multimedia file is an image file.

24. (New) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 23, wherein said prescribed management unit is a frame of an image.

25. (New) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 22, wherein said index information generating section generates a plurality of pieces of index information and

said index information attaching section records said plurality of pieces of index information and information for specifying the number of said pieces of index information onto a recording medium, attaching said plurality of pieces of index information pieces and said information for specifying the number of said index information pieces to said multimedia file.

26. (New) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 22, wherein said index information generating section generates said index information including said source identifier specifying a title frame having one or more of said management units in said multimedia file, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of said title frame and a position of a reference frame for decoding said leading frame.

27. (New) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 22, wherein said index information generating section generates said index information including said source identifier specifying a title frame having one or more of said management units in a second multimedia file different from said

multimedia file, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of said title frame and a position of a reference frame for decoding said leading frame.

28. (New) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 22, further including: an index information specifying section causing a user to specify one or more of said management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame,

wherein

said index information generating section generating second index information in which a bit stream obtained by encoding a specified title frame is embedded and

said index information recording section recording said index information and said second index information onto a recording medium together with flags indicating kinds of said index information and said second index information, respectively, attaching said index information and said second index information to said multimedia file together with said flags indicating kinds of said index information and said second index information.

29. (New) A managing apparatus for a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, multimedia data of said multimedia file being able to be managed in each prescribed management unit, including:

a frame specifying section forcing a user to specify and extract one or more of said management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame;

and

an index information attaching section recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to said multimedia file.

30. (New) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 29, wherein said multimedia file is an image file.

31. (New) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 30, wherein said prescribed management unit is a frame of an image.

32. (New) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 29, wherein said index information generating section generates a plurality of pieces of index information and

said index information attaching section records said plurality of pieces of index information and information for specifying the number of said pieces of index information onto a recording medium, attaching said plurality of pieces of index information pieces and said information for specifying the number of said index information pieces to said multimedia file.

33. (New) A managing method for a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, including the steps of:

generating index information including a source identifier expressing a still picture file different from said multimedia file; and

recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said

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index information to said multimedia file.

34. (New) A managing apparatus for a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, including:

an index information generating section generating index information including a source identifier expressing a file different from said multimedia file; and

an index information attaching section recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to said multimedia file.

#### **REMARKS**

Claims 1 - 15 have been cancelled without prejudice, and new claims 16 through 34 have been added. The relationships between the new claims and the former claims (see "Annex to International Preliminary Examination Report enclosed herewith) is as follows:

- (1) Claim 16 is the former claim 1.
- (2) Claim 17 is the former claim 4 dependent from former claim 1.
- (3) Claim 18 is the former dependent claim 5.
- (4) Claim 19 is the former claim 2.
- (5) Claim 20 is the former claim 3.
- (6) Claim 21 is the former claim 4 dependent from former claim 2.
- (7) Claims 22 is the former claim 6.
- (8) Claim 23 is the former claim 8 dependent from former claim 6.

- (9) Claim 24 is the former claim 9 dependent from former claims 6 and 8.
- (10) Claim 25 is the former claim 10 dependent from former claim 6.
- (11) Claims 26 to 28 are the former claims 11 to 13, respectively.
- (12) Claim 29 is the former claim 7.
- (13) Claim 30 is the former claim 8 dependent from former claim 7.
- (14) Claim 31 is the former claim 9 dependent from former claims 7 and 8.
- (15) Claim 32 is the former claim 10 dependent from former claim 7.
- (16) Claims 33 and 34 are the former independent claims 14 and 15, respectively.

It is respectfully requested that the references cited in connection with the parent application, USSN 09/096,989, filed June 12, 1998, be considered in connection with the present application.

The specification was amended to indicate the continuing status of the present case and identify the parent application.

It is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for immediate allowance. Early and favorable action is requested.

Applicants believe that additional fees are not required for consideration of the within Preliminary Amendment. However, if for any reason a fee is required, a fee paid is inadequate or credit is owed for any excess fee paid, you are hereby authorized and requested to charge Deposit Account No. **04-1105**.



The undersigned respectfully requests the Examiner to contact the undersigned at the phone/fax/email address given below, should it appear that the undersigned can do anything to advance the prosecution of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 8, 2001

By: 

David G. Conlin  
(Reg. No. 27026)  
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## SPECIFICATION

## Method and Apparatus for Managing Multimedia File

## 5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to management of a multimedia file, and particularly, to a method and apparatus for managing a multimedia file by linking index information to the multimedia file in order to identify contents of the multimedia file with ease.

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## Background Art

With the advent of the advanced semiconductor technology, sophisticated image processing technology, growth in high speed network, and further, widespread use of digital video cameras, digital still cameras and the digital sound recording/reproducing technology in recent years, the number of multimedia files requiring management has been increasing. In a case where many of multimedia files are to be managed, a need for some contrivance arises in order to specify contents of a multimedia file. The most popular way adopted for the purpose is to give a title that expresses contents of the multimedia file to the multimedia file itself. For example, a title "Birthday Party for My Wife in '95" is the case.

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Furthermore, a case exists such that a comment on a file can be attached to the file as an attribute or additional information thereof in some of operating systems (OS) for a personal computer. On such an operating system, information expressing contents of a file can be further attached to the file attribute or additional information in addition to a title of the file. Generally speaking, while there is a limitation on a length of a title, a length of information which can be attached to a file as an attribute thereof is longer than the limitation; therefore, more detailed information can be provided.

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When information that expresses contents of a multimedia file as a title or an attribute is attached to the multimedia, a person responsible for linking the title or information would be able to identify a desired file

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among many of files. Others, however, will have difficulty in correctly knowing contents of a multimedia file based solely on a title or information attached to the multimedia file. Especially, it will be more difficult to find a multimedia file with desired contents among many files based solely on a title or such information thereof. Consequently, it has been a common practice to investigate contents of multimedia files one by one to identify the contents thereof to find out a desired multimedia file.

A technique to solve such a problem is disclosed in Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 6-195880(1994). The technique disclosed in the publication relates to an image file including, for example, an intra-coded picture (referred to as I picture) as defined in MPEG (Moving Picture coding Experts Group). An I picture is obtained by encoding one frame of an image to be encoded, regarding it as a still picture. That is, the I picture is a frame image encoded without using interframe prediction. Hence, the original frame can be decoded without referring to another picture.

According to this prior art technique, one or a plurality of I frames (frame constituted of an I picture) in each image file are selected in advance, selected encoded data itself or position information of the selected encoded data in the image file is extracted and the data or the information is linked to the head end of the image file as a management heading. Thus, frames expressed with encoded datas are restored based on management headings at the heads of many image files and displayed into a list.

Fig. 1 shows a file structure that was adopted in the prior art. Referring to Fig. 1, an image file 30 includes: a management heading 32 stored on a recording medium such as a hard disk; and a moving picture data 34 consisting of I frames cyclically placed and a plurality of P frames inserted between I frames. The P frame is a frame constituted of a P picture (predictive-coded picture) obtained by encoding based on prediction from the previous I frame of the frame of interest. The management heading 32 contains information specifying contents of a selected I frame itself or a position of the selected I frame.

Fig. 2 shows a system configuration for outputting a prior art image

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file 30. In this system, position information of a selected I frame is stored in the management heading 32. Referring to Fig. 2, a prior art system 40 includes: a title frame specifying section 42 for specifying one or more I frames representing contents of each of image files; a title frame position  
5 analyzing section 44 for analyzing a position of the one or more I frames in each of image files; and a title frame information generating section 46 for attaching information on the position of the one or more I frames analyzed by the title frame position analyzing section 44 to the head of the each of  
10 image files as a management heading 32. Note that the title frame specifying section 42 specifies a default value (for example, an I frame at the leading place) as a title frame when no title frame is specified by a user.

In each of image files, some of I frames arranged cyclically are inevitably contained. Data in an I frame can be presented to a user in the form which the user can see without the help of data of another frame,  
15 similar to a still picture. Hence, any one can see an image of an I frame specified by the heading of an image file to identify contents of the image file and determine whether or not the image file is a desired one.

The technique shown in the publication of the above described Japanese Patent Laying-Open No. 6-195880(1994) has some of problems  
20 remaining to be solved. First of all, in this prior art technique, an I frame is limitedly selectable for a management heading. Even if a desired image is intended to be a heading image, the desired image cannot be a heading image when it is not of an I frame. Hence, in the prior art, a user cannot specify an arbitrarily selected frame as a heading image.

25 Furthermore, in a case where there is a file that expresses satisfactorily contents of a multimedia file as a different file from the contents of the multimedia file, a problem arises in that the different file cannot be specified as a title frame for a heading. In such a case, the different file can be desirably specified as a heading of the multimedia  
30 information file.

Besides, in a case where a title frame is a picture, it is more preferably used because of directly expressing the contents of a file if not only a still picture but also any moving picture can be specified.

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The invention has been made in order to solve the above described problems and it is accordingly an object of the invention to provide a method and apparatus for managing a multimedia information file capable of specifying any frame as a title frame for use in a heading.

5 It is another object of the invention to provide a method and apparatus for managing a multimedia information file capable of specifying not only a still picture but also a moving picture as a heading image.

10 It is still another object of the invention to provide a method and apparatus for managing a multimedia information file capable of specifying any frame of any file including a file other than a multimedia information file to be processed as a heading image.

15 It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for managing a multimedia information file capable of specifying not only a still picture but also a moving picture including a file other than a multimedia information file to be processed as a heading image.

#### Disclosure of the Invention

20 According to an aspect of the present invention, a managing method for a multimedia file includes the steps of: generating index information including a source identifier expressing a source having one or more management units associated with a multimedia file as a title frame, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of the title frame in the source, and a position of a reference frame for decoding the leading frame; and  
25 recording said index information onto a recording medium attaching said index information to said multimedia file.

30 Since index information includes positions of not only a leading frame but also a tail end of a title frame, a series of multimedia data including a plurality of management units can be used as the title frame. In this case, contents of a multimedia file can be identified with ease as compared with a case where only one frame having a specified characteristic is used as the title frame.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a managing

method for a multimedia file includes: the steps of; generating index information in which a bit stream obtained by encoding a specified title frame and encoding information indicating a system for the encoding are embedded; and recording the index information onto a recording medium, attaching the index information to the multimedia file.

A bit stream obtained by encoding a specified title frame is embedded in a title frame and attached to a multimedia frame. Hence, even if data of an original title frame is modified or deleted, a title frame can be correctly presented and contents of the file can be identified with ease.

This procedure may be combined with the first managing method for a multimedia file described above. In that case, a flag indicating a kind of information contained in index information is set to the index information.

The step of generating index information preferably includes a step of generating a plurality of pieces of index information and the recording step includes a step of recording the plurality of pieces of index information and information for specifying the number of the pieces of index information onto a recording medium, attaching the plurality of pieces of index information and the information for specifying the number of the plurality of pieces of the index information to the multimedia file.

Since a plurality of pieces of index information can be linked to a multimedia file, contents of the file can be expressed in a variety of ways, thereby enabling determination of contents of the multimedia file with more ease.

According to still another aspect of the present invention, a managing apparatus for a multimedia file includes: an index information generating section generating index information including a source identifier expressing a source having one or more management units associated with the multimedia file as a title frame, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of the title frame in the source and a position of a reference frame for decoding the leading frame; and an index information linking section recording the index information onto a recording medium, attaching the index information to the multimedia file.

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Since index information includes positions of not only a leading frame but also a tail end of a title frame, a series of multimedia data including a plurality of management units can be used as a title frame. In this case, contents of the multimedia file can be identified with ease as compared with a case where only one frame having a specified characteristic is used as the title frame.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention, a managing apparatus for a multimedia file includes: a frame specifying section; an index information generating section generating index information in which a bit stream obtained by encoding an extracted title frame and encoding information indicating a system for the encoding are embedded; and an index information attaching section recording the index information onto a recording medium, attaching the index information to the multimedia file..

A bit stream obtained by encoding a specified title frame is embedded in a title frame and attached to a multimedia file. Hence, even if data of an original title frame is modified or deleted, the title frame can be correctly presented and contents of the file can be identified with ease. This procedure may be combined with the first managing apparatus for a multimedia file described above. In that case, a flag indicating a kind of information contained in index information is set to the index information.

It is preferable that the index information generating section generates a plurality of pieces of index information and the index information attaching section records a plurality of pieces of index information and information for specifying the number of the index information onto a recording medium, attaching the plurality of pieces of index information and the information for specifying the number of the index information pieces to a multimedia file.

Since a plurality of pieces of index information are attached to a multimedia file, contents of the file can be expressed in a variety of ways, thereby enabling determination of contents of the multimedia file with more ease.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows an example structure of an image file in the prior art;

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing an configuration for outputting an image file in the prior art;

5 Fig. 3 is a block diagram of an apparatus of a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a representation showing a format of a title frame specifying portion in the first embodiment of the invention of the present application;

10 Fig. 5 is a representation schematically showing a process of extracting a title image from a multimedia information file when an I frame is used as a still picture title;

Fig. 6 schematically shows a process of extracting a title image from a multimedia information file when a P frame is used as a still picture title;

15 Fig. 7 schematically shows a process of extracting a title image from a multimedia information file when a P frame included in a different file is used as a still picture title;

Fig. 8 schematically shows a process of extracting a title image from a multimedia information file when a plurality of frames having an I frame as a leading frame are used as a moving picture title;

20 Fig. 9 schematically shows a process of extracting a title image from a multimedia information file when a plurality of frames having a P frame as a leading frame are used as a moving picture title;

25 Fig. 10 schematically shows a process of extracting a title image from a multimedia information file when a plurality of frames having a P frame as a leading frame, included in a different file, are used as a moving picture title;

Fig. 11 schematically shows a process of extracting a title image from a multimedia information file when still picture data, in a different file, is to be a still picture title;

30 Fig. 12 schematically shows a process of selecting a file based on a file name field;

Fig. 13 schematically shows a process of determining a title frame position based on a variety of pieces of information in a header;



Fig. 14 is a flow chart showing a process for preparing title frame information when recording a moving picture;

Fig. 15 is a flow chart showing a process for preparing title frame information for a moving picture recorded already;

Fig. 16 is a flow chart showing a process for decoding and displaying a title frame;

Fig. 17 is a block diagram of an apparatus of a second embodiment of the invention of the present application;

Fig. 18 schematically shows a title frame image used in the second embodiment;

Fig. 19 is a representation showing an example structure of a multimedia information file and a process of extracting a title image based on header information; and

Fig. 20 is a more detailed representation showing a header of the multimedia information file shown in Fig. 19.

#### Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

In the following descriptions, the term "multimedia data" means any data including a character, a picture, voice, sound, a graphic, a video image and others. Furthermore, in the following descriptions as well, when the term "to input NULL into a field" is used, the term means that an input value into the field is not specifically defined and at the time, a NULL code is stored into the field. As a NULL code, either all zeros in a binary notation as a general practice or alternatively a specified value defined in advance of operation may be used.

While the following description will be given mainly of an image file, the invention is applicable to not only an image file, but also general multimedia data such as including voice and a graphic and entire data having a unit manageable in a general way such as a frame, GOP, a macro block and a slice.

The term "I frame" means a frame constituted of an I picture (Intra-coded picture) obtained by encoding one frame of an image to be encoded, regarding the one frame as a still picture in MPEG, as described above.

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The term "P frame" means a frame constituted of a P picture obtained by encoding based on prediction from one frame at a previous time of the frame of interest. The term "B frame" means a frame constituted of a B picture (bidirectionally predictive picture) obtained by encoding through interpolation on I frames or P frames at subsequent and previous times of the frame of interest. The abbreviation "GOP" (Group of pictures) means a group of images including an I frame, a P frame and a B frame combined, described above.

The term "macro block" (MB) generally means a matrix of 16 x 16 pixels. A macro block is used in a temporal information compression (interframe prediction) by motion compensation.

The term "slice" is a band of a macro block of an arbitrary length. Note that one slice cannot extend over two or more pictures.

Referring Fig. 3, an image managing apparatus 50 according to the first embodiment of the present invention is an apparatus for outputting a multimedia information file with a management heading attached using multimedia data to be processed as an input. The image managing apparatus 50 includes: an extraction file determining section 58 selecting a file including an image as a title frame (a heading image) according to an input of a user; a reproducing/displaying section 56 reproducing/displaying contents of a file determined by the extraction file determining section 58; a title frame specifying section 54 specifying a part that is to be a title frame in an image file displayed by the reproducing/displaying section 56 according to a user's operation; a default specifying section 52 specifying a title frame according to a default method registered in advance of operation; a default/specification switching section 60 selecting an output of the title frame specifying section 54 when an input from a user exists, or an output of the default specifying section 52 when no input from a user exists; a title frame analyzing/generating section 62 analyzing information outputted from the default/specification switching section 60 to output a file name containing a specified title frame, a position of an I frame in the specified file necessary for correctly restoring a frame at a start position of the specified title frame in the specified file, and a start position and a

start position and a finish position of the specified title frame; and a title frame information attaching section 64 attaching a title file name, a position of a title reference frame, start and finish positions of a title frame outputted by the title frame analyzing/generating section 62 to multimedia data as a management heading. Note that when a user specifies no extraction file to be obtained by use of the extraction file determining section 58, multimedia data itself to be processed is specified as an extraction file as the case of default.

The title frame analyzing/generating section 62 includes a title file name storing section 70 analyzing information outputted from the default/specification switching section 60 to extract and store a file name containing a specified title name, and further output the file name to the title frame information attaching section 64; a title frame position storing section 72 analyzing information outputted from the default/specification switching section 60 to determine and store a position of an I frame in a specified file necessary for correctly restoring a frame at a start position of a specified frame in the specified file and further output the position of an I frame to the title frame information attaching section 64; and a title frame position storing section 74 analyzing information outputted from the default/specification switching section 60 to determine start and finish positions of a specified title frame in a specified file and output the determination results to the title frame information attaching section 64. What the title file name storing section 70 extracts is not limited to a file name of a local file, but may be any of information for use in specifying a source from which a title image is extracted such as a file identifier, a file number, a leading end address of a file, a file name containing a network path, all of which are in a system; and in addition an IP address on a network connected using TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol), and URL (Uniform Resource Locator) on the Internet, singly or in combination.

Referring to Fig. 4, a title frame specifying portion linked by the image managing section 50 includes: a title file name specifying a file containing a title frame; a title reference frame position specifying a

position of an I frame, necessary for correctly restoring a title image, in a file specified by a title name; a position of a title leading frame indicating a position of a leading frame, of one or more frames constituting a title image, in a file specified by a title name; and likewise, a position of a title tail frame indicating the position of a tail frame. Note that while in this embodiment, the title frame specifying portion is stored in a header attached to the leading end of multimedia data, the output is not only located at the leading end of multimedia data but may also be disposed at any location thereof.

The term "title file name" is a value extracted and outputted by the title file name storing section 70. In a case where a NULL is stored here, the file of interest can be specified as a default.

A position of a title reference frame is a value extracted and outputted by the title reference frame position storing section 72. The title reference frame position is data indicating an offset position relative to the file leading end, of an I frame at which decoding is started, required for correctly restoring a title frame when the title frame is restored and displayed. If the leading frame of a title frame is an I frame, a title reference frame position coincides with the leading position of the title frame. If the leading frame of the title frame is not an I frame, the title reference frame position is a position of an I frame required for correctly decoding the title frame, that is a position of an I frame among I frames present ahead of the leading frame of the title frame, closest to the leading frame.

A title leading frame position and a title tail frame position are data extracted and outputted by a title frame position storing section 74 and indicate positions of the leading frame and the tail frame, respectively, among one or more frames, serving as a title frame, in a file specified by a title name. Note that in this embodiment, a title frame position is an offset from a title leading frame position. The title tail frame position is an offset from the title leading frame position. Note that the above described frame positions can be expressed as differentials from an arbitrary position in a file as a reference. Furthermore, if physical

positions of frames on a medium on which a multimedia information file is finally recorded are known, the frame positions may be specified with the respective physical positions.

In addition, the leading and tail end positions of a title are here specified using a frame position. However, a position of a title image may be specified using a unit larger than a frame, for example, a GOP in MPEG. Alternatively, a position of a title image may be specified using a unit smaller than a frame, for example, a slice or a macro block. By enabling specification of a title image with a unit larger than a frame, an information amount (region) necessary for specifying a title image is reduced and frames can be managed using a series of pictures to be subjected to special reproduction as a unit. Alternatively, by enabling specification of a title image using a unit small than a frame, a title image smaller than a display size can be specified.

According to the invention, by specifying a title image using both of a leading frame position and a tail frame position as described above, not only a still picture but also a moving picture can be used as a title image.

The image managing apparatus 50 shown in Fig. 3 operates as follows. First, multimedia data is inputted to this apparatus. A user inputs which file of an image is to be specified as a title image, using the extraction file determining section 58. The reproducing/displaying section 56 reproduces/displays the specified file according to the file information outputted by the extraction file determining section 58. The user specifies which part of a displayed image is used as a title image, using the title frame specifying section 54. This information is provided to the default/specification switching section 60.

The default/specification switching section 60 selectively provides an output of the title frame specifying section 54 to the title frame analyzing/generating section 62 when a user's input by the title frame specifying section 54 exists, while selectively providing an output of the default specifying section 52 thereto when no user's input exists.

The title file name storing section 70 extracts a title file name from input information and stores and outputs the title file name to the title

frame information attaching section 64. The title reference frame position storing section 72 extracts a title reference frame position from input information and stores and outputs the position to the title frame information attaching section 64. The title frame position storing section 5 74 extracts a title frame position (a start frame position and a tail frame position) from input information and stores and outputs the position to the title frame information attaching section 64.

The title frame information attaching section 64 prepares a management heading according to a title frame specifying portion format shown in Fig. 4 based on the title file name, the title reference frame position and the title frame position outputted from the title file name storing section 70, the title reference frame position storing section 72 and the title frame position storing section 74, respectively, to attach the management heading to the leading end of input multimedia data as a header and output the management heading in a multimedia information file. 10 15

Next, description will be given of a format of a multimedia information file having the above described title frame specifying portion and data handling when a title image is displayed based on contents of the file. 20

Fig. 5 shows contents of a multimedia information file when one I frame contained in inputted multimedia data is used as a title frame. Referring to Fig. 5, the multimedia information file 80 includes a title frame specifying portion 82 as image heading information.

The title frame specifying portion 82 includes: a file name 84; a title reference frame position 86; a title leading frame position 88; and a title tail frame position 90. Contents of those constituents are described above. In the example shown in Fig. 5, a file name of the multimedia information file 80 itself is stored in the file name 84. Information indicating a position of an I frame 92, which is the fifth frame, is stored in the title reference frame position 86. NULLs are stored in the title leading frame position 88 and the title tail frame position 90. 25 30

In this case, a still picture constituted of the I frame 92 in the

multimedia information file 80 is specified as a title image. Note that when NULL is stored in the file name 84, it may be construed that a file of interest is specified. When NULL is stored in the title leading frame position 88, it is construed that the title leading frame position is the same as the title reference frame position. Furthermore, since data (NULL) indicating being the same as the title leading frame position 88 is stored in the title tail frame position 90, it is construed that a title image is a still picture.

Fig. 6 shows an example in which a title image is one non-I frame (P frame 96) of the multimedia information file 80 itself. A file name of the multimedia information file 80 is stored in the file name 84. A position of the last I frame 94 among I frames preceding the P frame 96 is stored in the title reference frame position 86. An offset from the I frame 94 to the P frame 96 is stored in the title leading frame position 88. In the example of Fig. 6, the title reference frame position 86 stores "5" and the title leading frame position 88 stores "2". Since a title image is a still picture, NULL is stored in the title tail frame position 90. Note that the same data as the title leading frame position 88 may be stored in the title tail frame position 90.

Fig. 7 shows a case where a title frame of the multimedia information file 80 is a P frame 104 included in a multimedia information file 100. In this example, the file name 84 stores a file name of the multimedia information file 100. The title reference frame position 86 stores a position of an I frame 102 in the multimedia information file 100. The title leading frame position 88 stores an offset of the P frame 104 from the I frame 102. The title tail frame position 90 stores NULL.

Fig. 8 shows a case where a moving picture 110 constituted of a plurality of frames starting at the I frame 94 and ending at a P frame 112 of the multimedia information file 80 itself is used as a title image. The file name 84 stores a file name of the multimedia information file 80 itself. The title reference frame position 86 stores a position of the I frame 94. Since the title leading frame is the I frame 94, NULL is stored in the title leading frame position 88. A position of the P frame 112 (an offset from

the I frame 94) is stored in the title tail frame position 90. In this example, "3" is stored in the title tail frame position 90.

Fig. 9 shows a case where a moving picture 110 constituted of a plurality of frames starting at the P frame 96 and ending at the P frame 112 of the multimedia information file 80 itself is used as a title image. The file name 84 stores a file name of the multimedia information file 80 itself. The title reference frame position 86 stores a position of the I frame 94, which is the last one among I frames preceding the P frame 96. The title leading frame position 88 stores an offset from the I frame 94 to the P frame 96. In the example shown in Fig. 9, "1" is stored in the title leading frame position 88. The title tail frame position 90 stores an offset from a position of the P frame 96 to a position of the P frame 112. In the example shown in Fig. 9, "2" is stored in the title tail frame position 90.

Fig. 10 shows a case where a moving picture 128 constituted of two frames, P frame 124 and P frame 126, included in a multimedia information file 120 different from the multimedia information file 80 is a title image of the multimedia information file 80. The file name 84 stores a file name of a multimedia information file 120. The title reference frame position 86 stores a position of an I frame 122, which is the last one among I frames preceding the P frame 124 in the multimedia information file 120. The title leading frame position 88 stores an offset from the I frame 122 to the P frame 124, "2" in the example shown in Fig. 10. The title tail frame position 90 stores an offset from the P frame 124 to the P frame 126, "1" in the example shown in Fig. 10.

Fig. 11 shows a case where a file 130 different from the multimedia information file 80 is a title image. It is assumed that the file 130 is a still picture file. The file name 84 stores a file name of the file 130. The title reference frame position 86, the title leading frame position 88 and the title tail frame position 90 all stores NULL.

In the example shown in Fig. 11, while the file 130 is a still picture file, it may be a moving picture file. In a case where information as in Fig. 11 is stored in from the file name 84 to the title tail frame position 90, all of the moving picture from the first to the last frames are specified as a title



image.

Description will be given in the following, of a method in which a title image is restored based on a title frame specifying portion of the above described format. Since if an image to be finally restored is determined as  
5 a still picture or a moving picture, a method for reproducing/restoring the picture is obvious for a person skilled in the art, detailed description thereof is not given here for clarity reason.

Referring to Fig. 12, it is determined whether or not contents of the file name 84 is NULL. If the file name 84 is NULL, a file of interest is  
10 specified (142), else a different file is specified (144). Needless to say, when a file name of the file of interest is stored in the file name 84, the file of interest is also specified.

Referring to Fig. 13, it is next determined whether or not the title reference frame position 86 is NULL. If the title reference frame position  
15 86 is NULL, it is construed that all of a file specified by the file name 84 is specified (152), else it is determined whether or not contents of the title leading frame position 88 are NULL.

In a case where the contents of the title leading frame position 88 is NULL, it indicates that the title leading frame position 88 is the same as  
20 the title reference frame position 86. That is, it means that the frame of the title leading frame position 88 is an I frame. In this case, it is next determined whether or not contents of the title tail frame position 90 is NULL. If the contents of the title tail frame position 90 are NULL, it is construed that the title leading frame position 88 and the title tail frame  
25 position 90 are the same. One frame of I frames specified by the title reference frame location 86 or a still picture thereof is specified as a title image. In a case where contents of the title tail frame position 90 are not NULL, a moving picture with an I frame specified by the title reference frame position 86 as a leading frame and including the following frames the  
30 last one of which is specified by the title tail frame position 90 is specified as a title image.

In a case where contents of the title leading frame position 88 are not NULL, it means that the title leading frame is not an I frame (is a non-I

frame). In this case as well, it is determined whether or not contents of the title tail frame position 90 are NULL. If the title tail frame position 90 is NULL, it is construed that one frame of non-I frames specified by the title leading frame position 88 is specified as a title image (164), else, a moving picture with a non-I frame indicated by the title leading frame position 88 as a leading frame and including the following series of frames the last one of which is indicated by the title tail frame position 90 is specified as a title image.

Note that in the above presented description, by storing NULL in a field, it is shown that there is no information in the field (the information is the same as that of another field). However, the present invention is not limited to such an implementation. For example, a flag indicating whether or not each field exists may be provided to a title frame specifying portion for the each field. In this case, if data to be stored in a region is NULL, a flag is set to a value indicating "nothing" and a corresponding region is designed not to be provided. By doing so, since no region in which a frame position is to be stored is required, a data storing region can be effectively utilized.

Next, description will be given of a flow of process for preparing title frame information with the above described structure with reference to Figs. 14 and 15. Fig. 14 is a flow of a process for preparing title frame information when a title frame is specified using a default value. Typically, this process is performed when an image is first prepared.

In this example, it is assumed that one leading I frame of a file of interest is specified as a title frame due to reflection of a default value. When multimedia data is first recorded as an image, a system can be set such that one leading frame of a file of interest is automatically used as a title frame in this way.

When recording gets started (step S10), information according to setting of default is stored in elements of a title frame specifying portion residing in a header portion of a multimedia information file. Herein, a name of the file of interest is stored in a title file name. Information indicating a position of a leading frame of the multimedia information file

is stored in a title reference frame position. Note that it is here assumed that the leading frame is an I frame at all times. Nulls are stored in the title leading frame position and the title tail frame position. By doing so, one frame (I frame) at the leading position of the file of interest automatically serves as a title frame of this multimedia information file.

Referring to Fig. 15, when a user sets an arbitrary image as a title frame of a multimedia information file, a file including a title frame is selected in step S20. Herein, any of the multimedia files itself or a different file can be selected. It is assumed that when there is no input, the file of interest is selected as default. In a case where a selected file is a still picture file, though not shown, NULLs are stored at this time point in a title reference frame position, a title reference frame position, a title leading frame position and a title tail frame position of a title frame specifying portion, which terminates the process.

Then, multimedia data in a selected multimedia information file is reproduced (step S22). During this reproduction, it is constantly managed whether or not a frame in display is an I frame and which frame is an I frame displayed at a previous time. In such a way, it is constantly determined whether or not a reproduction pause is instructed by a user during reproduction (step S24) and when an instruction of a reproduction pause is issued, the control goes to step S26.

In step 26, an image in display is frozen. That is, an image displayed at that time point stops its motion and is presented like a still picture. Information on the frame in display is stored in the title reference frame position and the title leading frame position. At this time point, if the frame in display is an I frame, a position of the frame is stored in the title reference frame position and NULL is stored in the title leading frame position. If the frame in display is not an I frame, a position of an I frame (typically, the last I frame preceding the frame in display) required for displaying the frame in display is stored in the title reference frame position and an offset from the last I frame to a position of the frame in display is stored in the title leading frame position.

Next, the apparatus awaits a user's operation (step S28). More

specifically, at this time, the user specifies restart of reproduction, or terminates specification of a title frame.

In step S30, it is determined whether or not a user's specified restart of reproduction. If the operation specifies the restart of reproduction, reproduction of multimedia data is restarted in step S32 from the state at a time point at which the reproduction was stopped at a previous time. It is constantly monitored by the user whether or not a pause is specified during the reproduction (step S34) and if the pause is specified, the control goes to step S36.

In step S36, an image currently in display is frozen again and an offset between a position of the frame in display and a position of a title leading frame is stored in the title tail frame position.

Meanwhile, if it is determined that the user does not instruct restart of reproduction in step S30, it is further determined in step S38 whether or not a user's operation is one instructing termination of specification of a title frame. If the user does not instruct to terminate specifying of a title frame, the control returns to step S28 to repeat the above described process. If a user's operation is one instructing specification of a title frame, a value (NULL) indicating that the title tail frame position is the same as the title leading frame position is stored in the title tail frame position in step S40.

According to the above described process, pieces of information of the title frame specifying portion are set. Title frame information prepared by the processing is provided to an image file. The title frame information may be attached to either the leading end or the tail end. Furthermore, it is also allowed that the title frame information is a title frame information file different from the image file and the title frame information file and the image file are linked to each other. In this case, a special rule may be provided between the image file and the title frame information file using a file identifier or the like.

In this way, by attaching or relating title frame information of the image file to the image file, contents of the image file can be displayed so as to be easily understood. For example, by automatically reproducing/displaying title frame information provided to the image file at

the time point when a recording medium on which the image file is recorded is inserted into a reproducing apparatus, the user can immediately identify contents of the image file. Furthermore, display of the title frame is not automatically effected but may be started by a user's instruction.

Referring to Fig. 16, decoding and displaying of a title-frame are performed in the following way: When reproduction of a title frame is started, a file containing the title frame is read out according to the file name 84 (step S50). This file may be either a file of interest or a different file. Here, it is determined what a coding system of a read-out file is.

Next, encoded data of an I frame indicated by the title reference frame position 86 is read out (step S52). The encoded data is decoded (step S54). Then, it is determined whether or not the decoded frame is after the frame indicated by the title reference frame position 86 in the order of position (step S56). If a determination result is "NO," encoded data in the next frame is read out (step S62), the control returns to step S54. By doing so, data are progressively read out up to the frame indicated by the title reference frame position 86. If a determination result in step S56 is "YES," decoded data is displayed (step S58).

In succession, it is determined in step S60 whether or not a frame in display is a frame indicated by the title tail frame position 90. If a determination result is "NO," the control goes to step S64. Data in the next frame is read out in step S64 and successively decoded (step S66). Subsequent to this, the control returns to step S58 and thereafter, frames including a frame indicated by the title tail frame position 90 at the last place are sequentially reproduced/displayed. If a determination result in step S60 is "YES," the process is terminated.

Note that though not shown, if a file specified by the file name 84 is a still picture file, it is found immediately when the file is read out (step S50), therefore, an image has only to be decoded and displayed.

According to this embodiment, as described above, the following process can be effected such that title frame information is provided to a multimedia information file, and a still picture or a moving picture in

multimedia information thereof, or a still picture or a moving picture of a different file can be decoded/displayed as a title image expressing contents of the multimedia information file according to the title frame information. Hence, any user can understand contents of a file with ease.

5 In the first embodiment described above, a still picture or a series of moving pictures can be specified as a title frame. It is convenient, however, that not only one still picture or a series of moving pictures, but also a plurality of still pictures or a plurality of moving picture sequences can be specified as a title frame, if possible.

10 Moreover, in the first embodiment, only information on a position of a title frame is stored in title frame information. In this case, for example, if a different file is deleted or moved into a different place after the different file is specified, there is a risk that the title frame cannot be read out.

15 In a second embodiment described below, such a problem is considered: A plurality of still pictures or a plurality of moving picture sequences can be specified as a title frame and in addition, even when a different file is specified as a title frame and the different file is deleted, the title frame can be decoded without causing any problem. To be brief, in an  
20 apparatus of the second embodiment, the above described problems are solved by enabling provision of a plurality of parts each corresponding to the management heading 32 of the first embodiment and storage of an image data itself constituting a corresponding title frame in the parts each corresponding to the management heading 32.

25 Referring to Fig. 17, an image managing apparatus 180 according to the second embodiment is different from the image managing apparatus 50 of the first embodiment shown in Fig. 3 in that it includes a title frame analyzing/generating section 190 including a title file name storing section 70; a title reference frame position storing section 72; and a title frame  
30 position storing section 74, as well as: a bit stream storing section 192 extracting a bit stream constituting a title image from a file from which a title is extracted and encoding the bit stream to store and output the encoded bit stream instead of the title frame analyzing/generating section

62 of Fig. 3; and that an index information attaching section 194 for storing the bit stream outputted from the bit stream storing section 192 in title frame information to attach the bit stream to a multimedia information file is included instead of the title frame information attaching section 64 of Fig. 3.

The other elements of the image managing apparatus 180 are the same as corresponding elements of the image managing device 50 shown in Fig. 3. The corresponding elements are labeled with the same reference numerals. Their names and functions are the same in Figs. 3 and 17. Hence, detailed description thereof is not repeated here.

A bit stream extracted/stored by the bit stream storing section 192 may be any of the following: all of specified files, all of data obtained by decoding all data included in a specified file, data obtained by re-encoding part or all of a specified file according to a different encoding mode and part of data of the user.

Fig. 18 shows a format of a title frame specifying portion of a multimedia information file of the second embodiment. The title frame specifying portion includes the number of title elements. The number of title elements indicates the number of title frames specified by the title frame specifying portion.

The number of title elements are followed by the same number of pieces of title frame specifying information.

Title frame specifying information includes; a reference/embedding flag indicating whether the title frame specifying information is constituted of information for referring to a title frame, or the title frame itself embedded in the title frame specifying information; and title frame information whose contents are different according to a value of the reference/embedding flag.

When a reference/embedding flag is of a value indicating "reference," a title frame information, as in the case of the first embodiment includes: a title name; a title reference frame position; a title leading frame position; and a title tail frame position. When a reference/embedding flag is of a value indicating "embedding," a title frame information includes: a

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embedding length indicating a length of a title frame embedded in the title frame information; a coding system information specifying a coding system of an embedded title frame; and a bit stream constituting a title frame itself.

Figs. 19 and 20 show an example structure of a multimedia information file according to the second embodiment. Referring to Figs. 19 and 20, the multimedia information file 200 includes: a title frame specifying portion 210; and a multimedia data constituted of I frames and P frames.

The title frame specifying portion 210 includes: the number of title elements 212; first title frame information 214; second title frame information 216; and third title frame information 218. In this example, a number "3" is stored in the number of title elements 212 and, according to the number "3", three title frame information parts constituted of the first to third title frame information 214 to 218 are provided. The first title frame information 214 refers to first title frames 224 consisting of two P frames and one I frame. The third title frame information 218 refers to third title frames 220 consisting of two P frames. The second title information 216 includes a title frame embedded therein as described later.

Referring particularly to Fig. 20, the first title information 214 includes: a first reference/embedding flag 230; a first title file name 232; a first title reference frame position 234; a first title leading frame position 236; and a first title tail frame position 238. The first reference/embedding flag 230 stores a value indicating "reference." The first title file name 232 stores NULL. The first title reference frame position 234 stores a position of the second I frame prior to the leading P frame of the first title frame 224. The first title leading frame position 236 stores an offset between the leading P frame of the first title frame 224 and the above described I frame. The first title tail frame position 238 stores an offset from a position of the leading P frame of the first title frame 224 to a position of the last I frame thereof. Contents of the data are the same as those described in connection with the first embodiment. Hence, detailed description thereof is not repeated here.

The third title frame information 218 as well is similar to the first



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title frame information 214.

In contrast, the second title frame information 216 includes: a second reference/embedding flag 250; a coding system information 252; and an embedded title frame 254. A value of the second reference/embedding flag 250 is a value expressing "embedding." The coding system information 252 is information specifying a coding system of the embedded title frame 254. The embedded title frame 254 may be either data obtained by re-encoding part of data of the title frame specifying portion 210 itself or data obtained by encoding contents of a different file. The coding system this time is required to coincide with a coding system shown in the coding system information 252.

By preparing the title frame specifying portion 210 in such a format, contents of the title frame specifying portion 210 can be expressed with a plurality of title images. Hence, contents of a multimedia information file is advantageously easier to understand than in the case of the first embodiment. Furthermore, in the second embodiment, a bit stream expressing an image of title frame can be stored in title frame information. Hence, when a different file is specified as a title frame, contents of a multimedia information file can be correctly displayed even if the different file is deleted or moved. Moreover, since a coding system for a bit stream can be specified, an information amount of a title frame can be suppressed small with a coding system having a higher compression ratio even when an original image constituting the title frame is large and thereby, has a large information amount. In this case, a title frame is not necessary to be of a high quality image since it has only to be understood what contents of a multimedia information file are.

According to the present invention, as described above, in a case where a title frame expressing contents of a multimedia file is prepared, even a frame other than an I frame can be specified as a title frame. Furthermore, since not only a still picture, but also a moving picture can be specified as a title frame, contents of a file can be identified with more ease.

Besides, when a plurality of title frames can be specified, contents of a multimedia file can be expressed in a variety of ways; therefore, the

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5 contents thereof is understandable with more ease. Moreover, by embedding a bit stream of an image of a title frame in title frame information itself, a different file can be specified as a title frame such that the title frame can be correctly displayed even when the different file is deleted.

#### Industrial Applicability

10 According to an image managing apparatus and an image managing method of the invention, as described above, contents of many of multimedia files can be identified with ease by any person using display of a title frame, wherein there is no limitation on a title frame which can be specified. Hence, the image managing apparatus and the image managing method are suitable for file management in many fields in which there is demands for managing multimedia information, such as a private  
15 multimedia information file management, medical image file management, file management in broadcasting business and multimedia data file management required for various research fields as an assistant tool for a research.

# CLAIMS

1. A method of managing a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, multimedia data of said multimedia file being able to be managed in each prescribed management unit, including the steps of:

generating said index information including a source identifier expressing a source having one or more of said management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of said title frame in said source, and a position of a reference frame for decoding said leading frame; and

recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to said multimedia file.

2. (amended) A managing method for a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, multimedia data of said multimedia file being able to be managed in each prescribed management unit, including the steps of:

causing a user to specify one or more of said management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame;

generating index information in which a bit stream obtained by encoding a specified title frame and encoding information indicating a system for the encoding are embedded; and

recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to said multimedia file.

3. (amended) The managing method for a multimedia file according to claim 2, wherein said prescribed management unit is a frame of an image.

4. The managing method for a multimedia file according to claim 1 or 2, wherein

said step of generating index information includes a step of

generating a plurality of pieces of index information and

said recording step includes a step of recording said plurality of pieces of index information and information for specifying the number of said pieces of index information onto a recording medium, attaching said plurality of pieces of index information and said information for specifying the number of said pieces of index information to said multimedia file.

5. The managing method for a multimedia file according to claim 1, further including the steps of:

causing a user to specify one or more of management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame; and

generating second index information in which a bit stream obtained by encoding a specified title frame is embedded,

wherein said recording step including a step of recording said index information and said second index information onto a recording medium together with flags indicating kinds of said index information and said second index information, respectively, attaching said index information and said second index information to said multimedia file together with said flags indicating kinds of said index information and said second index information.

6. A managing apparatus for a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, multimedia data of said multimedia file being able to be managed in each prescribed management unit, including:

an index information generating section generating index information including a source identifier expressing a source having one or more of said management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of said title frame in said source and a position of a reference frame for decoding said leading frame; and

an index information attaching section recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to

said multimedia file.

7. (amended) A managing apparatus for a multimedia file managing said multimedia file with index information, multimedia data of said multimedia file being able to be managed in each prescribed management unit, including:

a frame specifying section forcing a user to specify and extract one or more of said management units associated with said multimedia file as a title frame;

an index information generating section generating index information in which a bit stream obtained by encoding an extracted title frame and encoding information indicating a system for the encoding are embedded; and

an index information attaching section recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to said multimedia file.

8. The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 6 or 7, wherein said multimedia file is an image file.

9. (amended) The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 8, wherein said prescribed management unit is a frame of an image.

10. The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 6 or 7, wherein said index information generating section generates a plurality of pieces of index information and

said index information attaching section records said plurality of pieces of index information and information for specifying the number of said pieces of index information onto a recording medium, attaching said plurality of pieces of index information pieces and said information for specifying the number of said index information pieces to said multimedia file.

11. The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 6, wherein said index information generating section generates said index information including said source identifier specifying a title frame  
5 having one or more of said management units in said multimedia file, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of said title frame and a position of a reference frame for decoding said leading frame.

12. The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 6, wherein said index information generating section generates said index information including said source identifier specifying a title frame  
10 having one or more of said management units in a second multimedia file different from said multimedia file, positions of a leading frame and tail frame of said title frame and a position of a reference frame for decoding said leading frame.  
15

13. The managing apparatus for a multimedia file according to claim 6, further including: an index information specifying section causing a user to specify one or more of said management units associated with said  
20 multimedia file as a title frame,

wherein

said index information generating section generating second index information in which a bit stream obtained by encoding a specified title frame is embedded and  
25

said index information recording section recording said index information and said second index information onto a recording medium together with flags indicating kinds of said index information and said second index information, respectively, attaching said index information and said second index information to said multimedia file together with  
30 said flags indicating kinds of said index information and said second index information.

14. (added) A managing method for a multimedia file managing

said multimedia file with index information, including the steps of:

generating index information including a source identifier expressing  
a still picture file different from said multimedia file; and

5 recording said index information onto a recording medium, attaching  
said index information to said multimedia file.

15. (added) A managing apparatus for a multimedia file managing  
said multimedia file with index information, including:

10 an index information generating section generating index  
information including a source identifier expressing a file different from  
said multimedia file; and

an index information attaching section recording said index  
information onto a recording medium, attaching said index information to  
said multimedia file.

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## ABSTRACT

A managing method for a multimedia file includes the steps of:  
generating index information including a source identifier expressing a  
source having one or more of management units associated with the  
multimedia file as a title frame, positions of a leading frame and tail frame  
of the title frame in the source, and a position of a reference frame for  
decoding the leading frame; and recording the index information onto a  
recording medium, attaching the index information to the multimedia file.

The managing method for a multimedia file may include the steps of:  
causing a user to specify one or more of the management units associated  
with the multimedia file as a title frame; generating index information in  
which a bit stream obtained by encoding a specified title frame is embedded,  
and recording the index information onto a recording medium, attaching  
the index information to the multimedia file.



FIG. 1 PRIOR ART

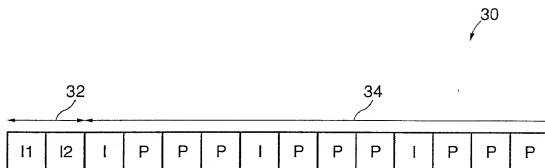


FIG. 2 PRIOR ART

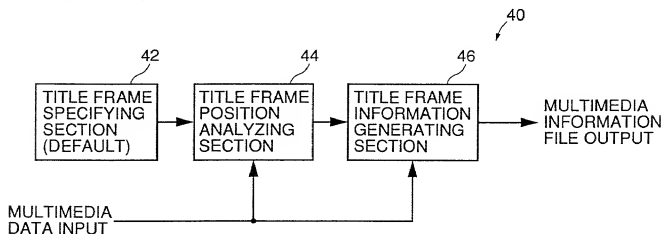


FIG.3

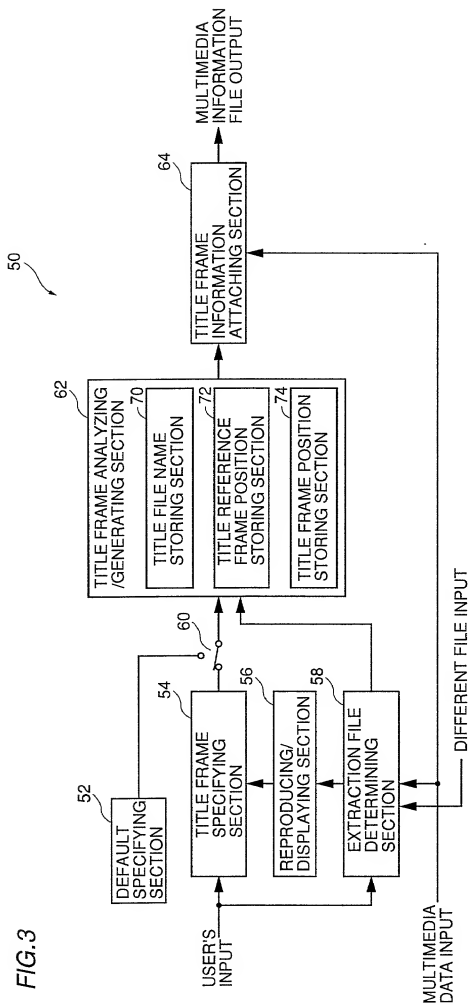


FIG. 4

TITLE FRAME SPECIFYING PORTION FORMAT
TITLE FILE NAME
TITLE REFERENCE FRAME POSITION
TITLE LEADING FRAME POSITION
TITLE TAIL FRAME POSITION

FIG. 5

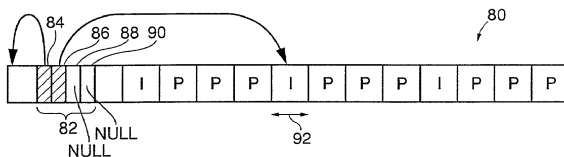


FIG. 6

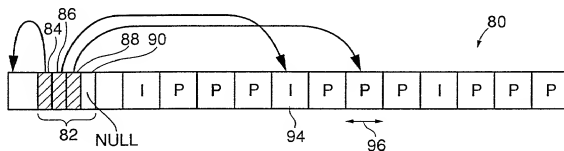


FIG. 7

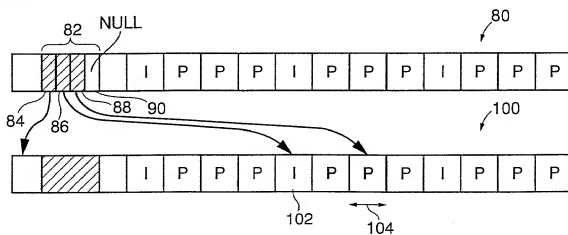


FIG. 8

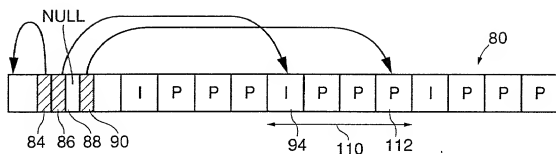


FIG. 9

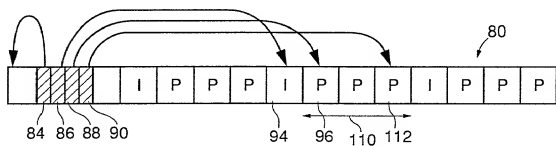


FIG. 10

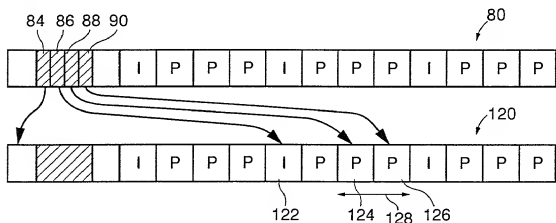


FIG. 11

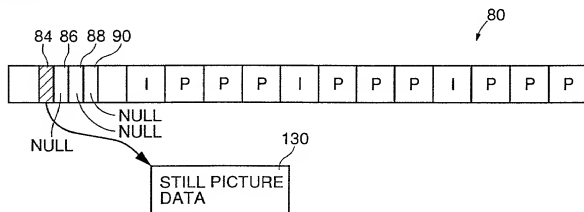


FIG. 12

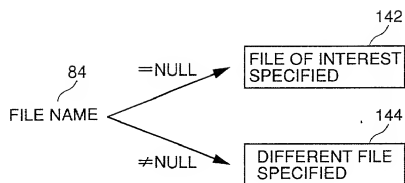


FIG. 13

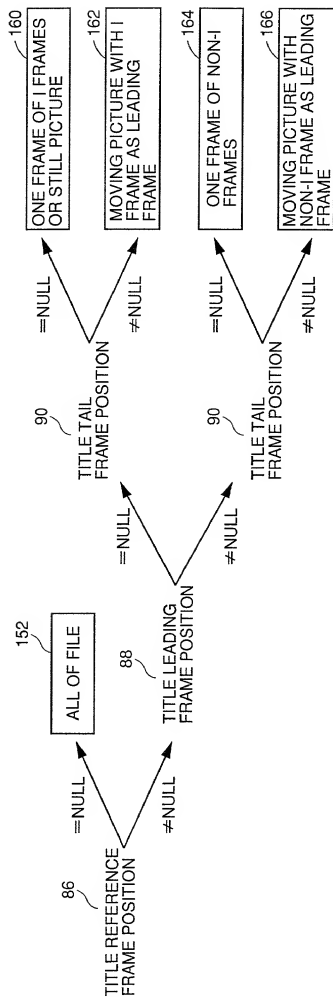


FIG. 14

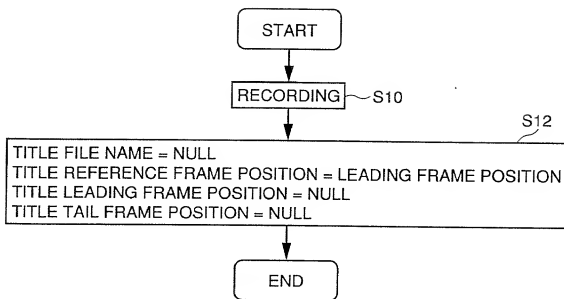


FIG. 15

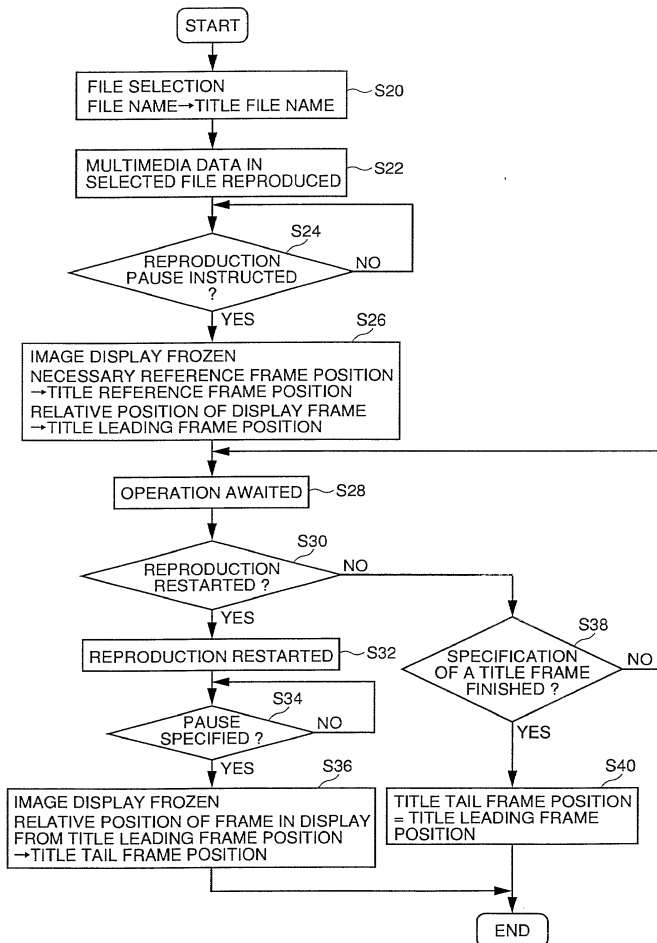




FIG. 16

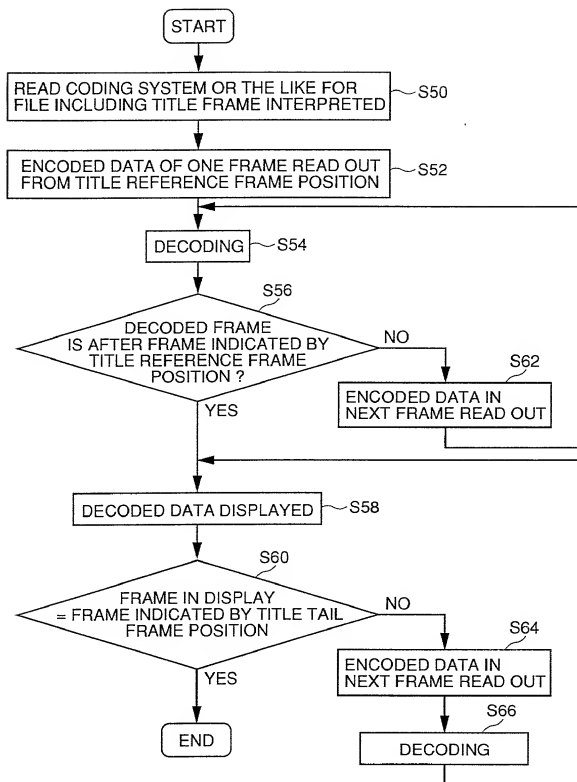


FIG. 17

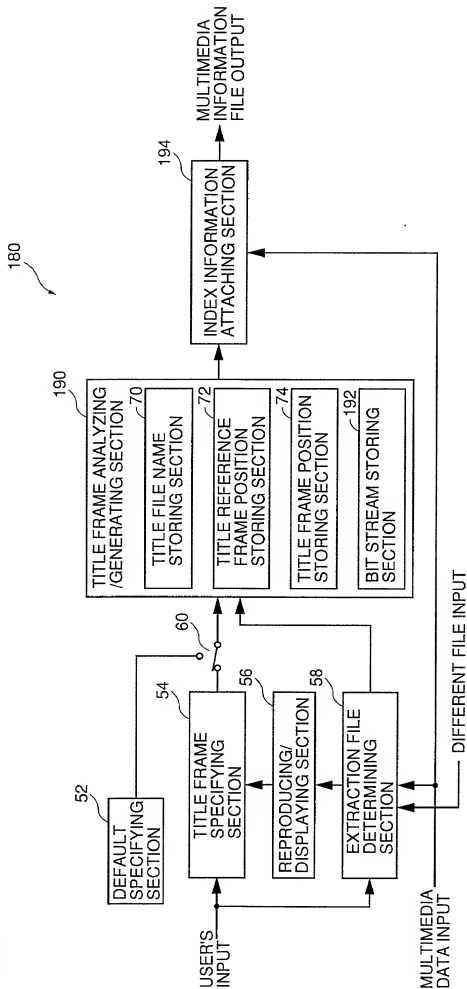


FIG. 18

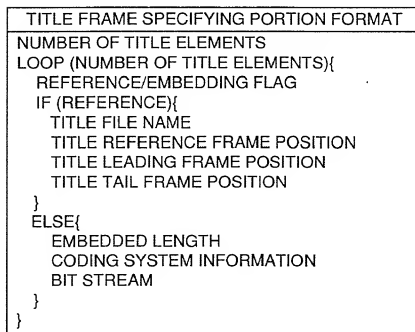


FIG. 19

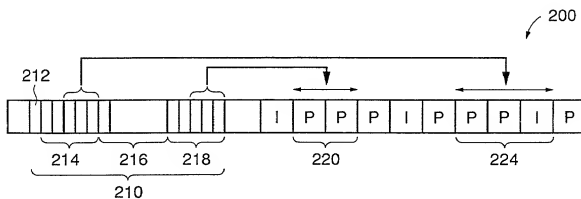
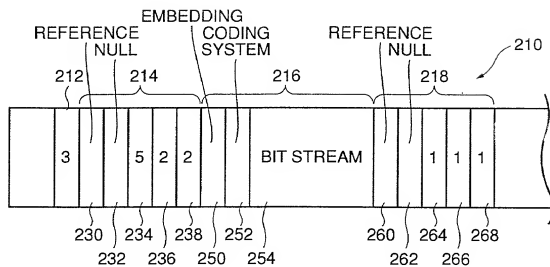


FIG.20





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